"It is long since we have cast a glance upon events which are transpiring beyond the Atlantic. Home matters and the lively interest which attaches now to exterior politics in Europe have prevented our doing so. Yet of late considerable facts have taken place of a nature to seriously affect the bases of international equilibrium upon the continent of North America. Among the questions destined to weigh seriously upon the Government of the United States during the Democratic Presidency of Gen. PIERCE must be placed in the first rank that of the expansion of the Union toward the Gulf of Mexico; that is to say, the annexation of Cuba, and the conquest or annexation of the Mexican territory. This question is evidently the more grave, and of more actual and pressing interest, because of the events of which Mexico has just been the theatre. It is remembered that the party which bore General PIERCE to power makes it a patriotic boast to profess the doctrine that the Gulf of Mexico should become an American lake. It is towards this policy that General PIERCE is irresistibly urged. Nevertheless, he has declared in his manifesto that in this matter he desired to owe nothing to force or fraud, and that in his relations with the parties interested (Spain and Mexico principally) he would not depart from the limits of moderation, of justice, and of truth. In the mean time the Cabinet of Washington does not lose sight of its policy, which it would fain carry out as honorably as it is possible to do so. Of this we entertain no doubt. The first proof upon this subject we find in the nomination which has been announced of Mr. Soule as Ambassador of the Cabinet of Washington near the Queen of Spain. Mr. Soule is of French origin, having been born in one of the Southern departments. Nevertheless, he has learned the English language sufficiently well to have pronounced during the last session of the Senate speeches full of praise and sympathy for the expedition against Cuba, and its author, General Lopez, whose death he extols as that of a hero or a martyr. It seems that Mr. Soule is a man of talent and good education. He can invest his conversation at one thing is certain-he is not repairing to the Court of Spain for the purpose of protesting against the annexation of Cuba and against his own speeches. It is certain that he will probably do there nothing else than plead with all possible politeness and decorum for the acquisition of Cuba, in consideration of a good round sum promptly paid down."

Then follows an account of our difficulties with Mexico touching the valley of the Mesilla, and the danger that war will arise out of that difficulty in consequence of the known character and hostility of had the weather favored the project, to have spread the Gen. SANTA ANNA. The writer then continues :

"What is certain is that he (SANTA ANNA) represents that all his efforts tend mainly to that end. This is an important fact, and of a nature to exercise great influence upon the destinies of North America. Mexico still numbers seven millions of inhabitants, impregnated with Spanish morals, professing the Catholic religion, and it. This population is scattered, it is true, over a territory great in extent, but capable of being made fruitful and conquered to modern civilization. There is there genius of the Latin race, susceptible of vigorous desive spirit of the Yankee race. Yet Santa Anna wishes to raise up Mexico and make it an imposing Power in the face of the United States. Will he succeed in doing so? Such is the question of the future."

The annexed letter from Mr. GAILLARDET, the gives a graphic and truthful view of the peculiar state of Europe :

"Europe presents a singular spectacle. Every thing is in suspense and alarm. Every where you hear professions of desire to continue at peace, and every where preparations are being made for war. Belgium has increased her regular force to a hundred thousand, and provisioned her strongholds. The Prince of Russia passes in review the landwher. Greece is excited at the thought of the downfall of the Ottoman Empire, and dreams of the re-construction of an Eastern Empire of its own-a dream which the Times treats as chimerical, but which does not prevent King Otho from sending three vessels of war to watch the operations in the Bosphorous. In France, Marshal St. Arnaud has set out to visit our different regiments and various military establishments. While the Prince Napoleon sojourns at the camp of Helfaut, where he has been flatteringly received, the Emperor, who is going there to join him, is paying to-day a last visit to the camp at Satory, in company with the Empress, her sister, the Duchess of Alba, and the Duke. While I write an immense crowd is pressing towards Versailles to witness the evolutions of the regiments, commanded by the Emperor, and also to get a view of the Spanish Duchess, a brown beauty, as accomplished as her blond sister.

"At London, Queen Victoria, that good mother of large family, is seized with warlike tastes, and, like a royal Amazon, reviews the troops at Chobham, which the commonalty of London go forth to admire, as do those of Paris the regiments at Satory.

"Austria, Piedment, and Switzerland hold themselves on the qui vive. Europe entire is on the foot of expectation, to use the phrase of a Belgic Minister with respect to Belgium. Peace appears to all to be menaced, and yet all believe war to be impossible."

THE POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES. -The Boston Traweller closes a sensible article on the condition of affairs in Europe with this language: "As we said above, the clouds of war may all blow over, and the next European mail bring cheering news of a general pacification; but if it does not, let every American who loves his country, Twelve thousand dollars had she given, and would give humanity, and God set his face as flint against any national interference in the matter. If any one or more of our commerce or our countrymen, then let us repel the outrage as becomes a nation competent to right its own themselves of the opportunity. wrongs and fight its own battles; and if both sides injure us, as England and France did formerly, then let us vindicate our own cause with a two-handed sword; but let ed as the fosterers of individual and national virtue." With the issues be our issues, independent of those which now threaten Europe. A steady but a strong hand, a tempe- ed the history of the future, the great things that were to between the besiegers and the city. The C. has returnconduct, an equitable but an armed neutrality, will carry need there was that they should be educated, so that us safely through almost any phase which the politics of their part in the great drama might be acted well. He lowing is a list of her officers: ourselves and to our posterity.'

TEXAS. - The canvass for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and as. There are five candidates in the field for Governor, he felt at home. one of whom, Judge OCHILTREE, is a Whig, and a gentleman of great popularity. The papers think he will make a handsome run, and some are of opinion he will be elected. For Congress, in the Eastern District, Judge CARU. marks. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Tustin, who THERS is the Whig candidate, and has some two or three | made a few eloquent remarks, Democratic competitors-the most formidable of whom is Major Scuray, one of the representatives in the last Congress. The contest throughout the State excites indays back her still attached foster-children." Mr. WEBB, an alumnus, having been called upon, said that the sentiment \$400,937 in gold ingots and \$28,870 in American gold.

#### COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises of the Columbian may include the anniversary of the Enosinian Society, have occupied Tuesday evening and Wednesday of this week. Large numbers of our citizens have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them for the enjoyment of a literary treat. At the commencement we noticed among the visiters the PRESIDENT and most of his Cabinet officers. We need hardly add that the a moderation and decorum in its allusions to the college has sustained fully its well-carned reputation; the United States which are far from invariably mark- young gentlemen, by the excellence of their compositions the gracefulness of their declamation, and their perfection in their parts, doing full credit and bearing strong testimony to the fidelity of their preceptors.

The Oration before the Enosinian Society on Tuesday evening was delivered by the Rev. TIDERIUS G. JONES, who dealt with his theme, " Man and the principle upon which his highest development is formed," with great strength and eloquence. A deep thinker and powerful delineator, Mr. Jones combines with great command of language many qualities of the highest oratory. We regret that we can bestow only this brief and passing notice upon the

gentleman and his effort. The Commencement, for the graduation of the senior class of the college and the conferring of degrees, took place on Wednesday morning, in the E street Baptist church. We must content ourselves with barely mentioning the speeches of the young gentlemen in their order. We have already said that they fully sustained the high eminence of the institution. The addresses in their order were as follows .

The Power of Social Associations-Wm. A. Browning, The Value of Great Men to the Nation—Josiah A. Green,

Ashington.
The Influence of American Institutions upon American Literature-Geo. V. Leech, Washington.

Unity of Purpose essential to Success-Marshall W. Read, Bedford county, Virginia.

True Progress, (oration)—Julius E. Grammer, Wash

ington. .
The Power of True Principle, (oration)-David J Yerkes, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

The President of the College then conferred the first legree in the Arts and Sciences upon Josiah A. Green, L. R. Gwaltmey, George V. Leech, and Marshall W. Read; and the second degree upon James W. Asbury, Georgia; Joseph Christian, Virginia; Julius E. Grammer, D. C.; Richard H. Griffith, Virginia; Robert G. Lewis, North Carolina; Chas. A. Price, Florida; A. F. Scott, Virginia; Wm. P. Solomon, North Carolina; Thos. R. Thornton, Georgia: David J. Yerkes, Pennsylvania.

The honorary second degree was conferred upon San G. Ker, M.D., of Maryland; Jas. P. Tustin, Esq., D. C.; Madrid with all sorts of proprieties and politeness; but Edward Maynard, M.D., do; and Rev. James Remley. Virginia. Also, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, D. C.

The custom of having a college dinner on each return ing anniversary has not, for many reasons, been observed by the college of late years. This year, however, the dawning of brighter prospects has given new life to the time-honored institution, and this excellent custom has again been honored in observance. After the Commencement exercises were concluded, a large number of invited guests repaired to the college to partake of the festivities there provided. It was intended, we learn, tables in one of the beautiful groves belonging to the college grounds, but a lowering sky forbade this, and the the idea of the regeneration of Mexican nationality, and college chapel was used in stead. The company spent some time in walking about the grounds, which are being rapidly improved according to plans furnished by Mr Brackenridge. The Alumni Association had a meeting, (it is greatly to be regretted that they should have been prevented from having an orator, and thus doing their speaking the Castillian language or idiom derived from part towards the anniversary exercises.) and at about half-past four o'clock the company, numbering about one hundred, sat down to dinner.

The company having with great relish discussed the assuredly the principle of a nationality grafted upon the good things set before them, the Rev. Jone S. Dacon, the President of the College, rose and made a brief statement velopment, and of being erected into a barrier to the ex- of its present condition and prospects, elequently allud- Gilbert C. Russell. pansion of the Anglo-Saxon race. This is incontestibly a ling to past misfortunes, to the bright day just dawning, difficult work. The Mexican morals are rather contem- and the hope held out of a glorious future. He said plative, religious, and fundamentally Spanish, than fitted that a few years since the college seemed to be at its last gasp; all resources had failed. Without money in its treasury, and a heavy load of debt hanging over it, there seemed nothing for the institution but ruln. At this darkest hour of desperate need there came a proposition darkest hour of desperate need there came a proposition desperate need the ne thousand. This was Mr. JOHN WITHERS, of Alexandria. Paris correspondent of the New York Courrier, To raise the required sum seemed almost impossible, but | vigating our northern coast if a different state of the ice it would not do to give up such an offer without an effort, and it was made. Success crowned the effort, and forty thousand dollars was placed upon the college books, to Faculty have determined to open the college to all classes of students, and will no longer restrict the conferring of degrees to such as pursue a classical course only, but will hereafter confer upon those who pursue a scientific course the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The President having concluded-

The following sentiment was then read: "The City of Washington: Worthy its lofty position as the metropolis of a great and happy nation.'

In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. G. J. Abnor, a gentleman holding a position in the City Councils, and friendly in an eminent degree to all educational movements in our country, responded very happily, referring to the condition of education in Washington now, and contrasting it with its condition only a few years ago. To show from what small beginnings great institutions have grown, he referred to the first organization of Harvard University. and its present known position. He concluded by giving as a sentiment, "Columbian College, Felix prole virum.

"The health of the President of the United States" was next given, and the Hon. Amos KENDALL being called upon, declined making a speech, but gave as a sentiment, The Columbian College, may its future prosperity be commensurate with its early promise, the recent noble efforts of its friends, and the beauty of its location."

The next sentiment offered was "The City of Alexan dria, our rival in the industrial arts, our partner in the cause of education." Mr. EDGAR SNOWDEN, an alumnus, was expected to be present, and his absence occasioned great regret. The Rev. Mr. KINGSLAND, of Alexandria. replied to the sentiment, alluding briefly and very hap- Mr. DELAMANDER, of New York, is the artist. The whole pily to Mr. Withers's noble donation to the college.

"The City of Baltimore" was responded to by Rev. JOHN W. WILLIAMS, an alumnus. Baltimore had done nobly in the contributions recently made to the college. more still. But there was another need the college had, and Baltimore would do her share towards supplying it. the b.lligerents, if war does take place, outrage or insult The college wanted students, and there were young men in his adopted city who he thought would gladly avail

The Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND responded to the following great power and eloquence, the reverend gentleman paintbe accomplished by the young men of the day, and the Europe may assume, and ensure prosperity and peace to forgot all party and sectarian distinctions in the aim of a college. He was not a child of this alma mater, but he son; Lieutenants F. Turner, R. R. Gray, P. P. Parker, was glad that all of our alma maters were sisters and thei (flag.) A. H. Holcomb, N. C. Bryant, D. MeN. Fairfax; was glad that all of our alma maters were sisters and thei Members of Congress appears to absorb attention in Tex. children first cousins. This was a family gathering and

"The President and Professors of Columbia College may they live long to do good in the land." Mr. LEECH Assistant Surgeons, John Ward and Chas. Martin; Mid-introduced this scatiment with some very appropriate re-shipmen, J. R. Eggleston, Jas. Stelwell, L. H. Newman. introduced this sentiment with some very appropriate re-

The next sentiment was "the Alumni, especially those

before that last announced was so expressive of his own feelings that he would rather respond to it. The memory of his college life was still fresh with him, and he was College of this District, in which denomination we happy in having an opportunity to express his abiding remay include the anniversary of the Enosinian Sociespect and esteem for those who, in the happiest period of his life, had been his kind instructors and guardians In his mind's eye those who had made that period of his life so happy were around him again in those old halls, and rooms, and grounds. Their happy smiles and faces and well-remembered voices made him forget for a moment that disappointment had ever chilled or care and sorrow darkened the life so happily begun. It was a glorious thing to have so good accounts of the college; he had been proud of her in her darkest days; he had hoped for her and sympathized with her, and now he was here to rejoice with her.

Col. WHEELER, an alumnus, seconded the remarks made by Mr. Webb, and testified that, though many years had elapsed since he had left the college walls, his love for his associations, the friends, the preceptors of the period he had spent there, had lost nothing by the lapse of years. The whole thing went off capitally. It was a proud nniversary for the venerable institution, which richly

### TRIAL OF LIEUT, SCHAUMBURG.

proud and successful future !

deserves all that can be said in its praise. May it have a

CRIMINAL COURT. - he case against Lieut. J. W. Schaus urg, for assault and battery with intent to kill Edward H. Fuller on the 2d day of February last, was taken up on Tuesday, and a jury sworn. For the prosecution of this case the District Attorney is assisted by Hon. S. R. CHIL-TON, of Virginia, and for the defendant the counsel are PHILIP B. KEY, Z. COLLINS LEE, and S. S. BAXTER, Esqs., the last named now a resident of Washington, but for nany years Attorney General of the State of Virginia.

Mr. FENDALL opened the case to the jury in an address of great neatness, clearness, and force; in the course of which he said that whilst no necessity existed for going into matters prior to the circumstances of the shooting yet if forced to do so by the other side the prosecution would not hesitate to follow wherever they might lead.

Mr. BAXTER next addressed the jury for the defence. He excepted to the expressions used by Mr. Fendall in characterizing the offence (assassination) of the accused. He enlarged upon Mr. Fendall's admission that Fuller's placard was not such as he could approve, and foreshadow ed the line of defence to be set up, viz. that Schaumburg committed the act under the belief that he was to be attacked by Fuller.

Although in advance of the proper stage, Mr. RATCLIFFE by reason of his intended absence from the city for some days) was allowed to give in some testimony in the case. He deposed that a day or two before the occurrence on the steps of the National Hotel he called at the Census office on 8th street, and saw there a copy of the placard. Mr. Fuller being a clerk in the office at the time, Mr. Ratcliffe told him he thought the placard objectionable, and such as would not be sustained by this community; and that had he been its author he should go armed. Fuller, in reply, said that he had carried arms, but being rubbed by them he put them away, and was then without any. At 4 o'clock the Court adjourned.

ment of the shooting and attendant circumstances; in the course of which he stated that the ball frem Schaumberg's pistol had never been extracted, and that he occasionally experienced a pain in his left side from it. Several other witnesses were examined on the part of serious character of the wound inflicted, which was cal-

culated to be mortal. Thursday Messrs, Jno. B. Sullivan and Jnc. A. Linton were called into the witness-box on the side of the prosecution, when the testimony for the prosecution closed.

By consent of the Counsel for the United States, Z. COLLINS LEE, Esq. made an additional opening argument

The following witnesses were examined for the defence Wm. G. Walworth, Jno. W. Wells, James G. Berret, and

## OUR SEASON.

A remarkable fact in the natural history of our earth will raise twenty thousand dollars, I will give twenty tion, which was taking in supplies at St. John's, Newfoundland. We have to learn yet from our mariners nahas occurred. This tact state of the ice in Baffin's and Hudson's Bays has no doubt affected our climate. We all remember the extreme heat of the past month, and the viebe added to the donation of Mr. WITHERS. Thus stands lent winds that prevailed, and the immense size of the the college now: without debt to encumber it, with new hail-stones which have fallen among us. Our geographiprofessors, and an improved system of education, it has cal naturalists should notice these phenomena, for no a right to expect a liberal patronage. The Trustees and | changes in our earth affecting our health and comfort ocour without a cause. M.

WATER FROM THE POTOMAC.-We are happy to learn that the necessary reconnoiseances and surveys of location of the aqueduct from the Great Falls to this city have attained a satisfactory forwardness. Not only has the best spot (thanks to the very low water) been selected at which to tap the river, but a distance of three miles this way has been, after a most minute and cautious survey, finally determined on. The work of construction will commence about the first of August, and then go busily forward. So far as we can understand, the river will be tapped about due northwest from Cromelin's, the conduit to pass under the canal and thence to be carried by a twelve feet tunnel through the heights on the left. Some idea may be formed of the mighty supply of water this Political events have, however, served to weaken the tie. great work will throw upon us, when we state that the diameter of the conduit has been decided at nine feet. If needed this will give us as high as sixty-seven millions of gallons per day.

THE REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE Mansion have so far advanced as to show something of the results aimed at. One of the most striking of these is the frescoing of the East Room ceiling, which has been just finished. Now that it is done, one can hardly imagine how so grand and becoming an embellishment should have been thus long denied that noble saloon. It can now be seen how necessary it is to give those brilliant occasions, the winter evening levees, their due effect. The reception room is also frescoed, and the scaffolding cleared away. suite of rooms on the ground floor, with the great lobby or entrance hall, are all to be decorated in the same style

NAVAL .- The U. S. frigate Congress, commanded by GEO. F. PEARSON and bearing the broad pennant of Com modore Isaac McKeeven, arrived at New York on Wednesday from Rio Janeiro, which port she left 12th June She has been absent three years and four months, and has been the flag-ship of the Brazilian squadron during the whole of that time. The only ship-of-war on that station was the sloop Jamestown at Buenos Ayres, and the steamer Water Witch on a survey of the River La Plata.

The fever had subsided at Rio, when the Congress left Affairs at the river remained nearly the same as at the ed after her prolonged absence in good order and condition, and her officers and crew in good health. The fol-

Commodore Isaac McKeever; Commander G. F. Pear-(flag.) A. H. Holcomo, N. C. Bryant, D. Men. Fairfax; Fleet Surgeon, Charles Chase; Purser, A. J. Watson; Chaplain, C. S. Stewart; Commander's Secretary, R. Og-den Glover; Master, E. Simpson; Captain of Marines, A. S. Taylor; Lieutenant of Marines, J. F. R. Tattnell J. H. Rowen, jr., Washington Totten, R. L. Bowen, J. E. Johnston, A. W. Weaver, F. H. Baker, E. J. Means; Gunner, J. M. Ballard; Boatswain, George Smith; Carpenter, Jos. G. Thomas; Sailmaker, R. C. Rodman.

#### FROM CHINA.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following extract from a late commercial letter from Canton. Although perhaps no later from the seat of war than our previous advices, it contains more particulars, which we doubt not will be acceptable to our readers:

Canton, May 2, 1853.

Since the departure of the last mail we have received many very interesting particulars touching the capture of Chin-Keang-Foo and Nankin by the rebels. This news is entirely through Chinese, many of whom have received letters from the latter city. They report, however, that the city of Chin-Keang-Foo had been retaken on the approach of thirty thousand of the Emperor's soldiers from Kirin, Eastern Tartary, and who, in conjunction with those previously engaged, had caused the insurgents to fall back upon Nankin, into which city they had thrown themselves, being a force of nearly sixty thousand men, and that at the departure of the latest couriers they were surrounded by an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men. Another portion of the rebels, nearly forty thousand strong, had been detailed from Nankin, on the main body leaving that place to attack Chin-Keang-Foe, for a very important city called Yang-Chew, which they had captured, but to quit which and reinforce their friends at Nankin was deemed impossible, from a considerable Tartar army, under the command of a celebrated General, having been dispatched to prevent it. This, by the Chinese, is said to be the exact state of things by the last accounts. They do not, however, believe that the new Emperor, who is within the walls of Nankin with so large a force of desperate men, is likely to be overcome, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Tartar force; and the gener-CANTON, MAY 2, 1853. is within the walls of Nankin with so large a force of desperate men, is likely to be overcome, notwithstanding the numerical superiority of the Tartar force; and the general belief is that he will succeed in dispersing them and establishing himself firmly there, it being the city which, in his proclamation, is to be his capital. When the new Emperor sent to Soo-Choo, after the above victories, for the fifty thousand tales which the inhabitants had agreed to pay as the ransom of their city, numerous proclamations were carried by his soldiers, who distributed them mongst the people, and through that means some copies have found their way here. In these proclamations it was announced that on the 22d day of the 3d month (29th April) the throne would be established in the ancient city of Nankin; and there, on that day, would commence the Nankin; and there, on that day, would commence the Government de jure of the restored family of Ming. But we have yet to learn the result of the battle beneath the walls of Nankin, which must have taken place previous to wais of Nankin, which must have taken place previous to the above date. Via Shangha we have nothing further than that Nankin and Chin-Keang-Foo were in possession of the insurgents, and which news went by the last mail; consequently all related above is said to have taken

consequently all related above is said to have taken place subsequently.

It would be difficult to describe all the barbarities and horrors perpetrated at the taking of Nankin. Of the Tartar garrison more than 20,000, including the families of the soldiers, women and children, were either put to the sword or committed suicide, it being a point of honor with that singular people to perish rather than to yield. Every one of the priests, whether of the Budhist or Taouist religion, and who were very numerous there, were massacred. Their numbers could not have been less than 1,500 or 2,000; while those killed in the asseault, the mining of the walls, and the entry of the reault, the mining of the walls, and the entry of the rebels, are said to amount to over 20,000 men. Very many families were completely annihilated by suicide. The streets were so blocked up with dead bodies that in passing from point to point the conquerors burst open doors of houses, private as well as public, and threw them in-side, as the Chinese expressed it, as if they had been logs

The insurgents had no wish to proceed to such extremities, nor have they shown any cruelty towards the Chinese people, priests excepted, unless in cases where they had co-operated with the imperial troops. At Nan-The next day (Wednesday) the trial was continued in and a consequence of the magnitude of the garrison, and a consequent resistance, many shared a fate which they otherwise, and in other places, would not have suf-

red.

The city of Canton is very quiet, but its ultimate fate depends upon the state of things at the North. If the insurgents win, the local officers and all the priests, with the Tartar garrison, will doubtless be risen against, and Several other witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and Drs. Miller and Boyle testified to the new order of things will fill the public offices. In the

Bessarabia formed a most flourishing part of Moldavia, affording it a sea-coast on the Euxine and a river line on

In the year 1812 it was annexed, forcibly, to the dominions of the Emperor Alexander. So the Moldavia of to-day is entirely inland; touching Poland upon the Russia upon the east, Transylvania at the west, Wallachia at the south; and covering a surface of abo 7,000 square miles-an area about equal to that of Maschusetts and Vermont put together. Crowded together closely on this soil, live considerably more than 1,419,105 people, of Sclavic origin; the census of 1838, which affords us these figures, being the latest of which we have information. Jassy is the capital city.

Wallachia lies at the south of Moldavia and Transylva-

nia, reaching from Servia at the west to Bulgaria upon the south and east. Its area is pretty nearly 25,000 square miles—not varying materially from that of South Carolina. Its inhabitants, numbering more than two millions and a half of souls, are an extremely composite ody, a large party tracing their origin distinctly to the Roman Military Colonies established along the Danube by Trajan and his successors; others, remounting to the early Greeks, a vast body owning Sclavic affinities, and the rest made up of thronging, busy Turks, Jews, and Gipsies. Bucharest is the capital.

Servia, the third of the Principalities, is about equal

in superficial extent to Moldavia, and contains a mil of inhabitants. The principal town is Belgrade. The religion of these three provinces is the same as that of Russia; and so are their ethnological affinities.

CRYSTAL PALACE STATISTICS .- In pursuing the plan of CRYSTAL PALAGE STATISTICS.—In pursuing the plan of classification adopted no small amount of trouble arose from applicants neglecting to specify distinctly the nature of their articles, and embracing in one application articles belonging to different classes, rendering a separation necessary in order to carry out the system. For this reason articles of totally different classes will be found together in the same case, it being impossible to divide the space allotted each exhibiter.

The total amount of space on the floor occupied by

The total amount of space on the floor occupied by

	Ground F	loor. Gallery.
	England10,57	
	Switzerland 1,45	
	Zollverein 6,19	6 6,053
	Holland and Belgium 2,91	6 729
	Austria 1,45	
	Denmark, Sweden, and Norway 2,91	6 1,315
	Russia, &c 72	
	British Guiana and West Indies 1,09	3
	British colonies 2,36	9 8,429
j	The total amount of space occupied by for	reign countries

is 98,749 square feet. The United States contributions occupy 34,585 square feet on the ground floor, and 19,945 square feet in the

This list will be somewhat larger, from the fact that the local committees of Canada have not yet sent in their list

and applications have been received since the 1st of March amounting to over 400, which have not been acted on for want of space. The total number of exhibiters, both foreign and American, is 4,263; about one-fourth the number and other considerations, on the whole, well adapt it for ing to over 400, which have not been acted on for eign and American, is 4,363; about one-fourth the number and other considerations, on the whole, well adapt it for contributed to the London Exhibition. It would have peen a very easy matter to have filled a building twice or last two days has of course given the troops no very favoren three times as large, and perhaps the only regret vorable impression of the site; but, looking at it with the even three times as large, and perhaps the only regret which has been heard from visiters is the size of the building, which in every other respect stands unsurpassed in beauty and effect.—New York Times.

THE EFFECT OF A TIMELY ADMONITION -An individual, who was cheated by a grocer out of a pound of sugar, by that quantity of sand being mixed with the material, put who was cheated by a grocer out of a pound of sugar, by that quantity of sand being mixed with the material, put an advertisement in the paper, stating that if the rascal who cheated him did not make restitution by sending him seven pounds of good sugar, he would expose his rascality. The next day he received from nine different grocers nine seven-pound packages of sugar! Comment, as the newspapers sometimes very forcibly say, is needless.

Litrough the centre of the common, and upon its concave dege the encampment rests, with a northern aspect. The barrels at \$5.31 a \$5.18\frac{1}{2}\$ for State, and \$5.12\frac{1}{2}\$ a \$5.81 for Western. Southern quiet at \$5.31 a \$5.62\frac{1}{2}\$. Wheat has declined 5 cents. Sales of 20,000 bushels mixed at 118. Corn opened active, but fell off at the close. Buyers are holding back for lower rates. Sales of 17,000 bus. corn at 71 for mixed and 72 cents for yellow. papers sometimes very forcibly say, is needless.

## THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM, (ENGLAND.)

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF JUNE 15. The long talked-of formation of a camp on Chobhamcommon took place yesterday, and for some time to come
the inhabitants of London have within easy reach of them
a military display more extensive, and more nearly approaching to the realities of a soldier's life, than for many
years has been witnessed in this peaceful country. That
such a spectacle will prove immensely attractive cannot
be doubted; that it will be useful as a means of disciplining the treasure as conselly certain and if heat form years has been witnessed in this peaceful country. That such a spectacle will prove immensely attractive cannot be doubted; that it will be useful as a means of disciplining the troops is equally certain; and, if hard fare and exposure bring with them a certain amount of discomfort, it is some reward to our brave defenders that unbounded sympathy will be felt for them every time that they have wet jackets; that rainy days will be accounted to them as battles won; and that the sufferings springing out of a hasty commissariat will rank almost with those of a campaign. The weather seems bent upon awarding to them this species of glory. It has entered thus far vigorously into the plans of the commander-in-chief, and, should it persevere, the distinguished regiments now concentrated on one of the heaths of Surrey can hardly wish to signalize themselves against any more formidable opponent. Yesterday the tents were hardly pitched when the thunders of Heaven's artillery were opened upon them, and this was followed by showers of pelting rain, which did not damp the ardor of the men, though it must have soaked them to the skin. Monday was a day of continuous wet, and the Welsh Fusileers, who arrived on the ground and took up their station in the midst of it, must have thought themselves once more bivouncked somewhere amid their own humid mountains. It was hoped that yesterday would have found the clouds exhausted, and that the main body of the force ordered to concentrate upon Chobham would be favored with fair weather. The result has been a disappointment. What might have been a brilliant spectacle ended in a rather undignified rush to shelter. The snow-white canvass of the encampment vanished, and visiters, who had hastened from town to sacrifice to Mars, returned disconsolate, their military enthusiasm considerably lower than when they started. The morning was gloomy and unpromising, with watery clouds sweeping in long succession across the sky, and a dampness in the air that could not be mistaken. Occasionally the s

cavalry, three battalions of guards, two brigades of in-fantry, each comprising three regiments; one troop of royal horse artillery, three batteries of horse artillery, company of sappers, and a pontoon train. The cavalry is composed of the 1st Life Guards, the 6th Dragoon Guards, the 13th Light Dragoons, and the 17th Lancers, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Colonel Henry Bentinck commands the battalion of the Grenadier Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards. new order of things will fill the public offices. In the proclamations of the new Emperor it is very clearly put forth that all the Mandarins, the Tartars, and the priests shall be exterminated; and there is no doubt but that such would be the case.

There is a bare possibility that I have alluded to these events at greater length than may interest you; but I consider that the fate of an empire containing one-third of the human family, involved as it is in such jeopardy and uncertainty as now exists, with the inseparable effects of a change of rulers, involving so terrible a struggle as is now going on, could not but attract your attention.

The Danubian Principalities.—To the eastward of Hungary, intervening between the land of Kossuth and the hand of the Caar, lies Moldavia. It constitutes, on the map, a sort of promonotory or arm reaching up into the map, a sort of promonotory or arm reaching up into the dangerous neighborhood of Russia, along the banks of the Pruth, from the point where that estuary discharged.

Sir De Lacy Evans commands the 1st Infantry brigade, which consists of the 38th, the 93d, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle brigade. Major-General Fane commands the 42d, the 50th, and the 95th, the 93th, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle brigade. Major-General Fane commands the 1st Infantry brigade, the 50th, and the 95th, the 93d, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle brigade. Major-General Fane commands the 42d, the 50th, and the 95th, the 93d, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle brigade. Licut. Col. Bloomfield commands the Royal Artillery, Licut. Col. Bloomfield commands the 2d, the 50th, and the 95th, the 93th, the 93d, and the 2d battalion of the Rifle brigade. Licut. Col. Bloomfield commands the 2d, the 50th, and the 95th, the 90th, and the 95th, the 50th, and the 95th, th Sir De Lacy Evans commands the 1st Infantry brigade, which consists of the 38th, the 98d, and the 2d battalion mportant than those of ordinary field-days and reviews. ough, compared with the martial displays of continental Europe, the encampment in Surrey may appear a very contemptible affair, and though we at home here are more disposed to smile at those who treat gravely a matter which hits mainly at the minor comforts of our soldiers, still there is a good deal to be gathered from this Chobham encampment which is at once consoling to our pride and assuring when we look at the question of our military and assuring when we look at the question of our mintary resources. The numbers are small, certainly; but the men are unsurpassed by any army of the world for size and strength, for rigid discipline, and for the material excellence of their equipment. The household troops, horse and foot, may be rather spoiled by a luxurious life, alternating between Windsor and the metropolis. Let them be closely examined, however; let foreigners go out to Cobham and see how they look there. Their earth kitchens may be somewhat more carefully made than those belonging to the line, their horses better provided for, and some faint efforts at furniture in their mess-room; but they are as fine and as noble a body of soldiers as any General could desire to wield, and one could not help feeling some pardonable pulsations of national vanity at seeing them yesterday a conspicuous feature of the camp. The troops of the line, however, are the strength of the British army, and must always be its chief pride. In them are supposed to be happily blended the characteristic spirit of three or four nationalities, and the historians of our wars affect to trace in battle the firm and sustained courage of English regiments, the devotion of the High-ianders, or the wild impetuosity of the Irish. If there he truth in this view of our military force, it is well debe truth in this view of our military force, it is well developed at the camp, where yesterday, as you passed from one set of tents to another, you heard the mother-tongue spoken in unmistakable varieties of accent. Now a mellifluous brogue saluted the ear, and a little beyond it was the broad dialect of the land of cakes, while the it was the broad dialect of the land of cakes, while the waving tartans and plumed bonnets appealed similarly to the eye. The sappers and miners, probably the most intelligent and the best educated men in our army, make the least external show. They, with contingents from each regiment, have for some time past been preparing the ground for the purposes of an encampment. They have sunk wells, formed reservoirs, erected stables, and made kitchens. These kitchens constructed by them are a decided improvement on the old form in use during the Peninsular war, and which some regiments, we observe, still practice. They economise fuel, and enable cooking to be carried on more quickly and in larger quantities; but, on the other hand, they are perhaps a little more troublesome to construct. The experience and practice of the camp yesterday were mainly centered on this point; for, of course, when the men came on the ground, after for, of course, when the men came on the ground, after their tents were up, the first thing requisite was to feed them, and when that was done the rain had effectually them, and when that was done the rain had effectually cleared the common of spectators. It must not be supposed that the culinary art, as practised in the midst of war's alarms, is an uninteresting object of study. Any thing more rude and accordant with campaigning it is hardly possible to conceive. A trench is dug, with a short mud chimney at one end; a fire is lighted at the other, and the top of the trench being covered over with turf, pots are stuck down into holes made for them in this covering to hole this is the same of mode. The this covering to boil: this is the sapper's mode. The earth kitchen approved of by the existing regulations is a still rougher contrivance, and one's thoughts in looking at it either naturally revert with satisfaction to sea-coal fires, ranges, ovens, hot plates, and all the other ap-pliances of modern gastronomy. The artillery, like the sappers, are obliged to be able to turn their hands to any local committees of Canada have not yet sent in their list of contributors, and it does not include quite a number from British Guiana. A small number of Turkish and other contributors are also to be added, making the sum total of foreign exhibiters not far from 2,700.

In the United States the number of exhibiters is 1,778, campment, is a wild, extensive, heath-clad tract of land chemical properties. about three miles from Chertsey. The lower parts of it

impartiality and coolness which not being compelled to sleep there enables one to exercise, it seems impossible to

deny that the camp is finely situated. A succession of swelling heights formed into a crescent shaped ridge runs

through the centre of the common, and upon its concave edge the encampment rests, with a northern aspect. The tents, therefore, looked at from the north, form graceful

the 93d, and the 23d. The artillery and rifles occupy the extreme left of the position. Each regiment keeps its boundaries distinct from the rest, and the arrangement of tents is in regular order by companies, the men in their bell tents, fifteen to each tent, in front, the officers in the rear. Behind them, again, the mess-room, the hospital, the canteen, the kitchen, the stables, and the women's huts. Of course the appearance of the encampment varies with the arm of the service which occupies it. The cavalry stables and those of the artillery give either wing a rather booth-like effect, but the ridge, dotted regularly with the symmetrical tents of the infantry, is exceedingly striking, and the swarms of red and white coats moving about like ants add immensely to the animation of the scene. It was an interesting and pretty sight yesterday to see each regiment come in upon the ground allotted to it, the band playing at its head, and then, after a short pause, at the word of command, all the tents raised at once, and as if by magic. The men deserve great praiso for the expertness which they all showed in this matter.

Of course, the main interest of the encampment will be found in the military evolutions which are to follow. Yesterday's proceedings were entirely confined to ordinary evidence. terday's proceedings were entirely confined to the ordina-ry details of pitching tents and taking possession of the site, and making all needful preliminary arrangements. The occasion attracted a number of aristocracy from town, and Lord Hardinge was on the ground for a short time.

Tehuantepec, May 20.—Maximo R. Ortiz, who was condemned to be shot last year for heading a revolution against the State authorities, has again come into power, and is now civil and military Governor of the Department of Tehuantepec. But, while order and quit have been restored here, the neighboring State of Chiapas is convulsed by revolution and bloodshed; no less than four actions have taken place here within the last three months. The last post brings us the news of another sanguinary action in Soconusco, district of Chiapas, in which a body of men commanded by Don Carlos Zebadua, of Tustla, was defeated by Chacon, Prefect of Soconusco, Zebadua and sixteen of his men being left killed on the field of battle. These actions have taken place between the two factions into which the State is divided, one party being in favor of Maldonado, the Governor, and the other determined to defeat him and drive him from the State. Maldonado, who is now in Mexico, appears to be an energetic, high-minded man, and in fact is far in advance of the generality of Mexican Governors.—Picayune. TEHUANTEPEC, MAY 20 .- Maximo R. Ortiz, who was

Inted with them, and it was curious to see the contrast presented by great columns and masses of men equipped for war and the quiet secluded scenes through which they passed. Pretty cottages, the homes of retired compenence, with flowers in their window-sills, shook as horse and foot and rumbling gun-carriages went by. Groups of gaping country folks collected at cross-roads to stare at the unwonted pageant, and even when it was gone they still lingered to watch as the camp baggage lumbered heavily behind. Now and then there was a halt, during which the men who had marched furthest seemed glad to rest themselves as best they could, until the call of the bugle once more set them in motion. Till nearly midday the advancing columns were struggling along the narrow approaches to the common, and taking up the positions respectively assigned them. Of the order in which they came, or the distance which they had travelled, we do not venture to speak. Some had had a long and fatiguing march, others a comparatively short one. Some looked fresh and unsoiled by the rain. They all, however, displaw (great alacrity when the time arrived for encamping and each regiment appeared to be with the other in the rapidity and precision with which it pitched its tents. Luckily that important operation had been completed before the storm broke.

The force assembled upon Chobham-common is from 8,000 to 10,000 strong. It comprises four regiments of eavalry, three battalions of guards, two brigades of infantry, each comprising three regiments; one troop of avalry, three battalions of guards, two brigades of infantry, each comprising three regiments or eaverage of white Riega.

Tamber Dependent of the Sile of Chair, they country has hot possition of this country has not been country bordering of Lake Michigan, lying between Grand Chicago, it had a large portion of this country has not been constructed at different locations within the territory designated, in some cases by citizens of this State, but in market. A great number of sw-mills ha TIMBER DEPREDATIONS UPON THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The

specimen of variegated black marble, taken from the quarries of White River, in Arkansas, which, the editor quarries of white River, in Arkansas, which, the editor, says, for beauty and fineness, we have never seen equalled, even by the Egyptian article. This may seem extravagant commendation of home products; but an examination of the Arkansas specimen, and a contrast with that imported, will satisfy any one that what we have stated is true. It is not only finer in texture than any Italian marble, but is susceptible of a much higher polish than the Egyptian, from which our finest articles of furniture, mantelpieces, tables, &c. are made. pieces, tables, &c. are made.

POLITICAL NOMENCLATURE. -The Portland Inquirer gives the following notice of the Democratic candidate for Gov-

ernor of Maine:

"He is a hunker of hunkers, and opposed totally to the Maine law. We quote a leading Democrat for a description of his species. 'We have,' said he, 'three kinds of 'cats:' the cats, the wild-cats, and the hell-cats; and Mr. Pillsbury belongs to the last class.'"

The cholera in Cuba is still carrying away hundreds of\_ slaves. Its ravages have been most fierce on the sugar estates of the district of Cardenas, where nearly all of the one hundred and forty, and even this is nothing compared with those on other estates in that neighborhood. The malady is supposed to have been caused by the introduc-tion of a lot of Coolies.

RAILROAD IRON.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says:
"In about one month from this time there will be an establishment in the immediate vicinity of this city capable of turning out 300 tons of railroad iron per week. The proprietors, Messrs. Wilson, Sweeney & Co., go into the enterprise with ample capital, and with the present demand for rails, which must necessarily continue for some time to come, they cannot fail to do a good business. They have already some heavy contracts. Their works will be a modification and extension of the Washington Iron Works, in South Wheeling, heretofore conducted by Messrs. Cooper & Harris."

# Telegraphic Correspondence.

Important from New Mexico. New Orleans, July 20.—Advices from Santa Fe to June 11 state that orders had been received by Governor Trias from the Mexican Minister of War ordering the immediate withdrawal of his forces from the Mesilla Valley, so as to leave the territory in the same condition as it was previous to the pending dispute. This order was promptly obeyed by Gov. Trias, and would seem to in-dicate a disposition to have an amicable settlement of the difficulty

Condition of the Ohio, &c.

WHERLING, JULY 21 .- The Ohio river is still low. The water is but twenty-six inches deep on the bars to-day, and the boats have nearly quit running to Pittsburg. The steamer Rescue leaves here to-day for Cincinnati, with the passengers and freight by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from the East. This route is still working sucessfully, though freights are high.

Harvard College Commencement. Boston, July 21 .- At the Commencement of Harvard College, which took place yesterday, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Earls Elgix and Ellemmers, Governor Cliffond, and others. Maine Liquor Law Defeated.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) JULY 21.—The Legislature of New York has passed through the House the bill to provide against railroad accidents.

The Maine Liquor Law bill has been defeated in the House by a majority of 54 yeas to 56 nays.

Fire at Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, July 20.—The extensive flouring warehouse belonging to and occupied by Mr. Jas. McCully was entirely consumed by fire this morning. It contained 3,500 barrels of flour and some 4,000 bushels of salt,

besides other valuable merchandise. The building and its contents will be a total loss. Fatal Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 19th .- A small boat, when leaving the ferry slip at Camden this evening, with three gentlemen and five ladies, bound on a pleasure excursion to Cooper's creek, was run into and swamped by the steamer William Penn. Three ladies, named Mary Gavanni, of Philadelphia, and Mary McGonegle and Margaret Price, of Camden, were drowned, and the others saved.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, JULY 22.—The reaction in flour continues Sales to-day of 1,400 barrels City Mills, fresh ground from new wheat, at \$5.25; a decline. Howard street will not bring over \$5.25. Rye flour \$4. Corn meal \$3.37 per barrel. Sales 8,000 bushels wheat at 109 a 115 cents for red, to 115 a 118 and 120 for white. Yellow corn 69, white 70 per bushel; small sales. Oats 40 a 44. Provisions firm. Mess pork \$16 a \$16.50. Lard 11 a 12 cents. Whiskey 24 a 25.

Tobacco has been more active. Sales of about 1,200 hbds. Ohio, mostly reds, at \$5 a \$6.75, averages \$5.75 a \$5.87. But little done in Maryland. Holders firm. Week's inspections 1,456 hbds., mostly Ohio.

New York Market